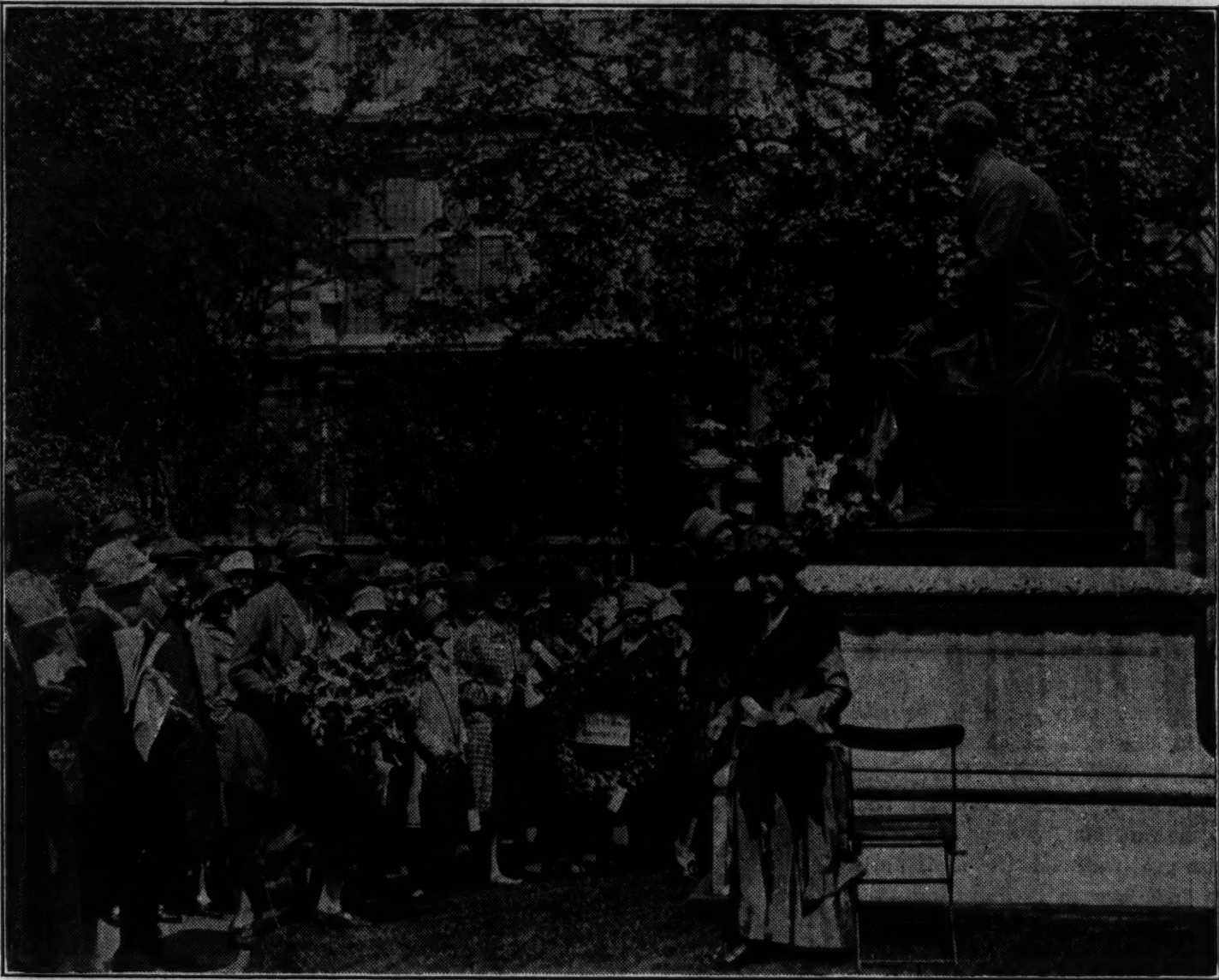


Equal Rights

VOL. XIV, No. 19
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JUNE 18, 1927



Feminists Honor Memory of John Stuart Mill

Members of the British Women's Suffrage Societies, under the auspices of the Women's Freedom League, on Friday, May 20, made a pilgrimage to the John Stuart Mill statue in Victoria Gardens, Embankment, London, to celebrate the 121st anniversary of the birth of the great champion of Women's Freedom. Dame Millicent Fawcett and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence are seen placing wreaths. The Woman's Party was represented by Betty Gram Swing, chairman of the London Branch, and Marion Saerchinger, member of the London Executive Committee. They are among the group carrying a large wreath of purple, white and gold flowers inscribed: With remembered gratitude from the National Woman's Party of America.

Feminist Notes

Ireland's First Woman Surveyor

THE first woman to shoulder a land surveyor's transit with the sanction of the Irish Land Commission is Iris Cummins.

Miss Cummins was the first woman to take an engineering degree from the University of Dublin, soon after war was declared. Her bachelor's degree in her pocket, she donned overalls and began punching the time clock in the Rosyth dockyards.

Lindbergh a Feminist

WHEN a newspaper woman asked Charles Lindbergh if he thought a woman could fly from New York to Paris, he is reported to have replied that he saw no reason why a woman pilot could not achieve what he alone has achieved so far, provided she had a properly equipped airplane.

Lucy Stoner Admitted to Bar

ELLA GRAUBART of Mt. Lebanon has been admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in her own name, the brief establishing her right to practice law in her own name instead of that of her husband having been written by Miss Graubart herself. The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court passed upon her petition and granted her the right to be admitted to the bar in her own name, thus establishing in that State the right of any married woman using her own name to be admitted to the bar without having to use her husband's name. Her brief was highly commended. Miss Graubart has written to the National Woman's Party to express her gratitude for the assistance the Party gave her in establishing this right. Burnita Shelton Matthews, on whose brief the right of a married woman to obtain a passport in her own name was established, aided Miss Graubart in preparing her case.

Women Air Pilots

DESPITE the fact that the International Commission for Air Navigation has lifted its ban on women as pilots of passenger planes, the English air authorities have decided to require that women pilots must take a physical examination every three months instead of every six months, as is required for men, and that they must meet "special requirements appropriate to the sex." These "special requirements" have not been made clear yet. Otherwise, women will be granted licenses on the same terms as men.

"A Rose in Her Hair"

NICARAGUAN women do not need suffrage or other rights equal with those of men, Alejandro Cesar, Nicaraguan Minister to the United States told the Women's Universal Alliance when it met in Washington recently.

"The Nicaraguan woman is not the Governor of a State," he said. "She is not photographed casting her ballot for public officials. She is not the head of a real estate firm. But no ballot or political career can help her to be more than she is today, a charming figure on a moonlit balcony, a rose in her hair and a great love in her heart."

It is to be hoped that Nicaraguan women have, in addition to the rose in their hair and the love in their hearts, enough brains in their heads to laugh at such a designation of their place and their character.

Unique Job for Philadelphia Woman

THE only woman member of the Philadelphia bar who is a title officer in a banking institution is Rebecca McI. Roberts, title officer of the Montgomery Trust Company at Norristown, who finds that a woman chooses this exacting work for the same reason a man does—that is, because of a personal liking and fitness for the work. She has been called an exceedingly tactful and capable title officer by the title men of Philadelphia.

Miss Roberts, who had her law training at the University of Pennsylvania, and who has practiced in the Orphans' Court both in Philadelphia and in Norristown, became assistant title officer of the Norristown bank when the assistant title officer went overseas in the war in 1918. She became title officer in 1924.

Participation of Women in Soviet Elections

DATA concerning elections in 80 provincial cities show that 69.1 per cent. of women members of trade unions took part in the last Soviet elections, while the corresponding percentage of men organized in trade unions was only 67.2. As regards the participation of women in Soviet activities, a continuous growth is to be noticed in the course of the last four years. In 1923-24 the average number of women in the city Soviets constituted 13.1 per cent., in 1924-25 the percentage rose to 18.6, and in 1925-26 to 19.5. According to data available for 80 provincial cities, the percentage of women elected to city Soviets for the fiscal year 1926-27 has increased to 24.1.

Women Jurors in the Capital

FIVE women were on the first jury panel drawn since Congress passed the bill making women of the District of Columbia eligible for jury service. Two of these, Millie M. Green and Fannie M. Haar, were accepted. One was disqualified because she is on the pension rolls of the Government. The other two took advantage of their right under the law as passed (but not as drafted by the National Woman's Party and introduced in Congress) to be excused from service simply on their own request.

Why Educate?

UNDER the above title, *Opportunity*, official organ of the Federation of Women Civil Servants (England), comments as follows on the tendency to make marriage a bar to employment of women: "There is one aspect of the growing tendency to compel women to give up paid appointments on marriage which is fraught with grave danger to the generation of girls now growing up. The fight to give them an equal education with their brothers was almost won, but faced with the fact that dismissal on marriage sweeps away all the benefits which, probably at great sacrifice, have been made possible, is it any wonder that parents are beginning to ask whether such sacrifice and such training is worth while?"

"If a girl is not educated sufficiently to take her place in the labor market on equal terms with men, she will drift into the already overcrowded ranks of the unskilled, the inefficient, and the underpaid. Should she ultimately not marry she must perforce remain there. The fact that women are being compelled in an increasing number of professions to resign their appointments on marriage tends to keep down the level of women's wages generally to stop-gap rates—certainly the unmarried suffer for the sake of those who do marry. Those men—and women—who contend that married women in professions should be forced to resign must face the possibility for their own daughters with all that is implied in consequence."

When Feminism Will Win

A WRITER in *Le Droit des Femmes* cites the success of a number of Frenchwomen in managing large industrial and commercial enterprises, and comments: "The hour of Feminism will arrive when all these women, marvelously gifted for organization and administration, shall unite their efforts to assure the triumph of the ideas which each one puts in practice so ably in her own field."

A Pioneer Feminist of Austria

WHEN the University of Vienna celebrated recently the thirtieth anniversary of the admission of women to full rights with men in that famous educational institution, the woman who made the first public demand for educational rights for women in Austria was present—to see the triumph of her work.

This woman was Marianne Hainisch, who, back in 1870, started her first campaign for Equal Rights. She is the mother of the first president of the Austrian Republic, and she has devoted fifty years to her work for women.

In an interview with the Vienna correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Frau Hainisch told the story of her Feminist work and her belief in continuing that work until women have Equal Rights with men in every field of life.

It was on March 12, 1970, that Frau Hainisch made her first public speech asking then only for the same school rights for girls as for boys. This was the first time a woman had ever dared publicly to advance such a theory. It is

the day marked each year on Austrian calendars as the commencement of the women's movement here. There was instant response. Then began the organizing of the women into bodies and societies for the campaign for Equal Rights for women along all lines. Within ten years there were women's societies in all the large cities and towns within a wide radius of Vienna.

The women's movement was born at a time when machinery had come in and pushed the hand-looms into the dark corners, and handwork of other kinds was being done away with. Frau Hainisch saw that to hold their own to obtain work the woman must be educated on a par with the man. She fought the idea that women were weaker and that therefore they could not bear the mental and physical burdens of the men. It was not until 1900 that the first woman's Gymnasium (secondary school) was opened. Soon after this, in 1901, the League of Austrian Women's Societies sent Frau Hainisch to London as their representative at the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women. From that time on, Austria

has consistently taken its place in international forums where women's questions were under discussion.

The outcome of the war, the downfall of the monarchy, the founding of the republic, wrought at one stroke a solution for most of the Austrian problems. Women were given, as the men, the right to vote at 21 years of age. And now Frau Hainisch feels the most important thing is to educate women to appreciate what they have gained and to use their new rights wisely. For instance, the privilege to vote, she intimated, was not made use of in such numbers and so wisely as might be the case. Consolidation is the password at the moment, although one more big aim is left to be realized. That is the marriage right of woman, and the recognition by law that the mother stands on an equal basis with the father in relation to children and the wife with the husband as regards worldly possessions.

Frau Hainisch deeply deprecated the breaking up of the united front of the women after the war and after their great successes had been won. The women, she said, are now divided by party cleavages.

Feminism in Cuba

THE Club Femenino de Cuba, which is most energetic in its support of the cause of woman in the island republic, and which has been affiliated with the National Woman's Party in this country, through the interest and untiring efforts of the member of the American organization, whose home is in Havana, Mrs. Pilar Houston, has recently been the scene of an appeal eloquently made by Mrs. Houston for co-operation in the establishing of a monument at Washington to the memory of Clara Barton and her unselfish work for humanity. Mrs. Houston's speech on this occasion was a masterful one, and was enthusiastically received by the Cuban people, who remember all too well the horrors of the "re-concentration" of the country people by General Weyler, and are grateful to this day for the splendid work done by Miss Barton's organization.

Mrs. Houston has done much for the woman's cause in Cuba, and is still putting forth every effort for its successful termination, which it may be considered is now in sight, if wrong politics does not defeat the measure. The vote for women is included in the new amendment program of the present Cuban administration, in its work on the Constitution, but apparently the form of the amendment regarding women is unsatisfactory to most of the women's organizations. The

most powerful of these latter is the Club Femenino de Cuba, which is composed of Cuba's most brilliant and active women, who are tireless in their efforts to shape the policy of the Government along lines of sound principles and patriotism.

In a recent interview with the president of the Cuban Senate, Mariblanca Sabas Alomar was informed by him that the amendment to the Constitution as regards the feminine vote would be ample and would fully satisfy the hardworking Feminists of Cuba. She had previously been informed by President Machado, who recently visited Washington, that he was heart and soul interested in the giving of the vote to the women of his country. A very interesting newspaper article by Senorita Alomar has been forwarded from Havana, and if space permits will be printed in an early issue of *EQUAL RIGHTS*.

The Club Femenino de Cuba held its ninth anniversary banquet a few days ago, and the perturbation of the political element that these wise and courageous women might make inflammatory speeches was so great that a detachment of police was sent to watch the proceedings. And another wing of the Feminist movement in Cuba not long before that, when about to hold a presumably important gathering in the Hall of the Patriots of the Cuban Rebellion, was completely routed and forced to return to their homes. This does not savor of complete resignation by

the politicians to the proposed Woman Suffrage Amendment, but still one may hope for the ultimate success of the better element there as well as throughout South America.

Mrs. Houston has written that the ninth anniversary of this powerful feminine organization, the Club Femenino, was a huge success, attended by approximately 100 members. The speeches were splendidly eloquent of the high hopes of the organization and its sympathizers for the future of Cuban womanhood. Mrs. Houston contributed no small part to the success of the evening's affair, as she always does, not only through her splendid addresses, but the element of individuality she introduces on every occasion. At this banquet, as an humorous suggestion of the police suspicions, she furnished each member with a tiny souvenir, either in the shape of a hatchet, hammer, axe, knife, pistol, saw, or some other implement of "warfare," with which presumably to attack the policemen who were so "anxious" the women should not do anything radical.

The Club Femenino is forging ahead, guided by cultured and illustrious Cuban women, the glory of their nation, and time nor tide of adverse quality has been able to stem its progress, its membership among the most cultivated and intelligent women of the country steadily increasing.

Equal Rights



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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of
women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights
throughout the United States and every
place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce
this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 11.]
House Joint Resolution Number 81.

Introduced in the Senate, December 8, 1925,
by SENATOR CHARLES E. CURTIS.
Introduced in the House of Representatives,
December 16, 1925,
by REPRESENTATIVE D. R. ANTHONY.

Unfair and Unwise

THE Durham County Council (England) has decided to give three months' notice to all married women on the medical staff "whose husbands are in receipt of adequate incomes." Commenting on this decision, the *Woman's Leader*, official organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, says:

"Unfortunately information is not yet available concerning the precise standard of living which constitutes in the eyes of the Council 'adequacy.' We must suppose it to be somewhat in excess of the Rowntree poverty minimum, and (suspecting the limitations of the Council's sense of humor) somewhat less than that which Council members consider adequate for their own needs. It would, however, be interesting to know (a) whether they have applied this poverty test to male officials who may have acquired 'adequate incomes' by marriage or inheritance, (b) whether they give any consideration to the number of dependent children in making their computation of adequacy, (c) whether they have opened their eyes to the profound social and economic implications of a policy of distribution according to need such as is reflected in their refusal to employ the best person for the job."

When Eleanor McIntosh, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., a member of the Welfare Staff, was given notice to resign, her husband, also on the Medical Staff, resigned in protest. Thus as a result of a policy that is both unfair and unwise the Council loses the services of two highly trained public servants whose fitness for their work has never been questioned.

This Freedom

THERE is a story of a certain distinguished Feminist whose habit it is to substitute a book for rumination during meal times. One morning, sitting in a restaurant in Constantinople, she finished her coffee and rolls and the volume that she was reading at the same time. Closing the covers with finality she beckoned to an attentive presence hovering nearby. "Waiter," she said, in the tone of one who issues an important command, "take this book without delay and throw it into the Bosphorous." The book in question was none other than "This Freedom." Those of our readers who are acquainted with Mr. Hutchinson's venomous diatribe against the working mother will, we believe, relish this anecdote, particularly in view of the fact that the son of one working mother, who is much in the public eye at the moment, seems not to fit in with the author's hypothesis. Without mincing words "This Freedom" says that as a result of their mothers' extra-domestic interests the children of professional women are doomed to be ill directed, criminal creatures. Now really, and with Charlie Lindbergh's mother a school teacher!

Even in the bottom of the Bosphorous "This Freedom" must quake and tremble lest it be set side by side with the truth. All the world now knows that Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of Captain, no, Colonel, Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris non-stop flyer, and apparently one of the nicest and most sincere young men on the planet, is a teacher of chemistry in the Cass Technical High School in Detroit, Michigan. She was even granted a ten-day leave of absence without pay in order to greet her boy on his return from his triumphal adventure. And all the world admits that Colonel Lindbergh is not a criminal, nor even a failure. On the contrary, it is not stretching the point to say that he is the most widely known, the most admired and the most envied man of his years who has ever flown, or has ever trodden terra firma. And he is the son of a professional mother. Moreover, we believe that this is no mere coincidence. He is the son of a woman endowed beyond the ordinary with courage, faith and determination; an intellectual woman, not merely a housewife and a cook. He shares her gifts, he shares her idealism. Mrs. Lindbergh preferred a berth to a private car in making the trip from Detroit to Washington. Is it any wonder that the son she bore and trained can walk unscathed amid almost more than mortal adulation?

He who laughs last, laughs best. When Colonel Lindbergh set foot in Paris he also set foot on "This Freedom's" pestilential philosophy and pressed it so far down into the ooze of the Bosphorous that we trust no novelist, no matter how prejudiced, will have the temerity ever to rake it out again.

Distinguished Speakers to Address Convention

ALIVELY interest in the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, to be held in Colorado Springs July 7-10, is displayed wherever organizers for the convention go, and wherever letters about the convention penetrate—from every section of the United States to foreign countries, where Feminists are waiting to see what will happen in Colorado Springs in July.

Anita Pollitzer arrived June 16 on the *Coronia* from a year's study of the International Feminist movement, and of the Feminist aims, activities and achievements in various countries in Europe. Miss Pollitzer participated in various international conferences of women, at some of which comprehensive Equal Rights resolutions were adopted. Miss Pollitzer has already thrown herself into the work of preparing for the convention and will spend the time from now until July 7 organizing for the convention.

Ruth Hudnut has addressed enthusiastic gatherings in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul, and now proceeds to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, Garretson, Sioux City, Iowa, and Lincoln, Nebraska.

Rebecca Hourwich of Maine this week took charge of the press relations work in connection with the convention, and will be one of the speakers at the convention, as will Miss Pollitzer.

Gail Laughlin, member of the Maine Legislature; Mary Murray and Frances G. Roberts of the Industrial Council of the Woman's Party; Mrs. Clarence M. Smith of New York; Dr. Caroline E. Spencer of Colorado; Maud Younger of California, Laura M. Berrien of Georgia; Mrs. Stephen Pell of New York; Doris Stevens of New York; and Dorothy Evans of London; representing the Six Point Group and the Woman's Freedom League, will be among the speakers at the convention.

But as action is always the distinguishing mark of the National Woman's Party, action will be the keynote of the convention. There must be decided the next step the Woman's Party must take toward bringing about the immediate adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, to insure Equal Rights for all time to men and women in the United States and every place subjects to its jurisdiction. There must be determined the form of constitution under which the organization will work to achieve its aim of Equal Rights, equal opportunities, equal pay, and equal responsibilities between men and women in every aspect of life. There must be decided the way in which the National Woman's Party will co-operate with the Feminists of other countries to combat threatened extensions of inequalities, and

to bring about the world-wide liberation of women.

There, too, will be told the story of the achievements of the Woman's Party during the six years of its organization for complete Equal Rights—the work of the professional and occupational councils in obtaining steps toward equality in the economic world; the work of the Legal Research Department in making available for women for the first time complete knowledge of the disabilities and inequalities under which they live in the United States; the work of the National Headquarters and the various State branches in removing, step by step, existing inequalities in the laws, and in advocating and obtaining the appointment of women to Government positions; in publishing the only true Feminist magazine in this country; in bringing together for united action those who believe in Equal Rights; in strenuously opposing the further restriction of women's work and opportunity; in providing a center of the Feminist movement in Washington; in educating legislators on the status of women in this country, and on the need for the Equal Rights Amendment.

The amenities of pleasant social intercourse and delightful surroundings will not be neglected. The national convention will be to many a reunion with those who have been their colleagues in work that was always earnest and absorbing, and a meeting place of new recruits to the Feminist movement who are working together for women's freedom.

A drive through the Garden of the Gods, a tea at the home of Bertha Fowler, a reception at the beautiful Broadmoor Hotel, a brilliant dinner at the Antlers, with Doris Stevens presiding, and a garden party in the lovely gardens of the Broadmoor Art Academy will be among the pleasant social functions which will lighten the labors of the convention.

THE organization tour of Miss Hudnut, youthful Feminist author and student of social problems, had, by the time this issue went to press, carried her through Detroit, where a tea was given by the Michigan Branch of the Woman's Party at the Woman's City Club; to Chicago, where a dinner was arranged by Mary Caroline Taylor; Milwaukee, where Belle Borton Rupp and Mrs. Max Rotter arranged meetings at which Miss Hudnut presented the program of the Woman's Party and urged members to attend the convention; St. Paul, where she attended a meeting of the board of the Minnesota Branch on Thursday and spoke at a dinner at the Women's City Club on Friday.

Miss Hudnut speaks in Minneapolis today, June 19, at a luncheon arranged by

the City Committee, under the direction of Mrs. William Storlie. Marie Moreland, Sarah T. Colvin and Nettis Blasing arranged the St. Paul meetings.

At these meetings, Miss Hudnut has outlined what lies behind the Woman's Party, and has urged the necessity of pushing forward into the future, which will be far more active than the past. She emphasized the need for co-operation among women everywhere to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States, and need for international co-operation as well, particularly in the face of international organizations threatening to codify into international law discriminations against women.

In urging that women attend the convention, Miss Hudnut said:

"This convention represents our strength, for it binds us together nationally. As individuals, we can do nothing; as States, we can do something; but nationally or internationally, we can do everything."

Miss Hudnut pointed out the need for the Equal Rights Amendment, citing the inferior status of women in the laws, the teaching of the inferiority of women in the schools and colleges, even permeating the novels people read—as she has found it in studying for her Master of Arts degree in sociology.

"The Equal Rights Amendment will equalize the status of women under the laws, and will pave the way for equality in every other aspect of life, for women's achievement and the destruction of women's inferiority complex. It will wipe out the legal inequalities, and give women an equal chance in all Government and public jobs, including teaching. This equality will be reflected in industry and in the professions."

With her usual humor and fairness, Miss Hudnut, whose husband, Hayes Baker-Crothers, is a professor in the University of Maryland and co-author with her of "Problems of Citizenship," a textbook used in more than half a hundred colleges and universities, also cited the disabilities and inequalities which men suffer as a result of women's inequality.

Miss Hudnut found women in Michigan keenly interested in the convention, and delegates will be chosen by the State Branch. Her meetings have been attended by excellent reports in the press.

THE tentative program of the convention is as follows:

Thursday, July 7: 3 P. M.—Drive through Garden of the Gods followed by tea given by Bertha Fowler, chairman Convention Committee of Arrangements, at her home, 1225 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs; 8 P. M.—Opening session, par-

lors of Antlers Hotel, Gail Laughlin, vice-chairman National Council, presiding; address of welcome; report of Credentials Committee; report of Program Committee; Adoption of rules of order; President's message to Convention; chairman of National Council's message; reports of national officers — Treasurer, Executive Secretary, Congressional Chairman, National Finance Chairman, Legal Research Committee, National Headquarters Furnishing Chairman, Organization Chairman.

Friday, July 8: 10 A. M.-12 noon — Business session, parlors of Antlers Hotel, Gail Laughlin, presiding; reports of chairmen of State Branches of National Woman's Party; reports of chairmen of Professional Councils; 2 P. M.-4 P. M.—Business session, parlors of Antlers Hotel, Gail Laughlin, presiding; program of national

work; speakers: Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, New York; Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colorado; Maud Younger, California; report of nominating Committee; 8 P. M.—Reception, Broadmoor Hotel, Bertha Fowler, presiding; speakers: Laura M. Berrien, Georgia; Rebecca Hourwich, Maine; Mrs. Stephen Pell, New York; and others.

Saturday, July 9: 10 A. M.-12 noon—Business session, parlors of Antlers Hotel; adoption of constitution; election of national officers; 2 P. M.-4 P. M.—Business session, Antlers Hotel; discussion of international work; speakers: Dorothy Evans of London, representative of Six Point Group and Woman's Freedom League of Great Britain; Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina; Doris Stevens, New York; reports of Resolution Committee; final report of Credentials Committee; 7.30 P. M.—Dinner, Antlers Hotel, Doris

Stevens, presiding; speakers: Dorothy Evans; Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Gail Laughlin, Maine; Frances G. Roberts (former chairman of the Industrial Council); Maud Younger, California.

Sunday, July 10: 4 P. M.-6 P. M.—Garden party, gardens of the Broadmoor Art Academy.

CREDENTIALS

Delegates and alternates must register with the Credentials Committee, which will be at convention headquarters, Antlers Hotel on Wednesday, July 6, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 8 P. M. to 10 P. M., and on Thursday, July 7, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

For information concerning hotel accommodations in Colorado Springs, write to Miss Belschner, Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs.

The Gotham Hospital

By Florence R. Sabin

THE women physicians of New York City have undertaken a study of the problem of the medical care of the person of moderate means and are planning an experiment for its solution.

The increased cost of medical education and practice is well known and its causes are clear: the transfer of the care of the patient from the home to the hospital, the change from unpaid care by members of the family to the professional nurse, the introduction of new methods of diagnosis and the increased complexity of treatment, all contribute. Formerly diagnosis was an effort on the part of the attending physician alone to analyze the meaning of physical signs and symptoms; today the physician is aided by a vast number of elaborate tests, chemical, microscopical, bacteriological and serological, etc., demanding the co-operation of whole groups of new types of experts.

Much of the increased cost of medicine cannot be prevented and so has to be met. For the rich, this is easy for they have a surplus; for the poor, the problem has been solved in dispensaries and in clinics. For the person of moderate means, who would neither go to a clinic nor be received in one, illness is too great a financial disaster. The burden is individual, the cause is social, namely the stage of development of modern medicine.

It is clear that there are three methods of approach to this problem, health insurance, the endowment of hospitals by the wealthy and systematic gifts to hospitals by the socially-minded middle class citizen. In the care of patients in hospitals, there are three factors in the expense: first, the hospital in its function as hotel; second, the problem of nursing; and third, the physician and all medical and surgical procedures.

In regard to the hospital as hotel, there is a general feeling on the part of the

public that hospitals are not as efficiently run as hotels, that the food is poorer and the service less satisfactory at equal or greater cost. It is well known that every hotel pays expenses with some profit or closes, which makes the lay person think that the hotel-factor of the hospital might be well run at cost.

In regard to nursing, however great the actual expense of the private nurse may be in proportion to the income of the person of moderate means, it is well established that the nurse is not overpaid; her work is exacting, it is irregular and intermittent and her salary per year is low, it is said to be on the average not more than twelve hundred. It is estimated by nurses themselves that a patient requires four and a half hours of special nursing care each day. A hospital with an endowment could put all of its nurses on a salary, eliminate from nursing all work that might be classified as maid service, establish the group system as far as possible and thereby reduce to some extent this factor in the expense of illness to the person of moderate means.

IS there waste on the medical side? Yes. There is a steady discarding of methods and equipment and a constant increase in specialization, but this is the waste of progress. It is stated by medical schools in all of their drives for endowment, that the tuition paid by the students covers only a part, a third or less of the cost of their education. In estimating this cost, the total expense of the research done by the faculty is included. This is justified on the ground that the instruction given in an institution where research is being carried on, is incomparably better than in schools with no research. This is unquestionably true; but

at the same time the benefit of medical research is not exclusively to the medical student, nor to the practitioner of medicine but to the public as well and thus it is just that the endowment should share this expense. The value of research is impossible to appraise; for example, how shall we estimate the saving to the community of eliminating typhoid fever or of escaping the sequelae of scarlet fever? The cost of medical research is very great; the amount of false motion in research is extreme but the value of the product is so great that it is worth the cost. The Gotham plan to meet this very complex problem of modern medicine is this, to fix a reasonable maximum fee for the individual physician and surgeon; to have a uniform price for all technical procedures and, in order to cover the excess expense of medical treatment, to have an endowment which is to be applied exclusively to lowering the cost for the patient. This latter is the factor which is original in the Gotham plan; the cost of medical progress carried by endowment and so administered that the benefit shall accrue to the patient.

The women physicians of New York have had one hospital where they have had a chance for the long professional training now necessary to supplement the work of the medical school. The New York Infirmary for Women and Children, founded by Elizabeth Blackwell, has carried on its work for seventy-five years and may now be considered as a memorial to the Blackwell sisters, who were the first women physicians of modern times. The founding of that hospital was a great step in the movement for opportunities for medical women and its work has been of high standard. This hospital will remain open until the new one is ready to take over its work and the women physicians are determined that the spirit of the women who

were the early pioneers in medicine shall survive in this new undertaking.

The plan for the new hospital is to have an endowment to be applied to lessening the cost for the patient, which means paying the deficit in advance. The hospital will give medical women, both physicians and surgeons, a chance to practice. The

intention is to have a hospital that is attractive; to have food that is good, well cooked and adapted to the patient; in short, to combine efficient housekeeping with expert medicine.

The plan to raise the money is to get a million women to give five dollars each; to get the money from people of moderate

means for people of moderate means, to show the power of co-operation and give an example of constructive effort. It is hoped that the Gotham plan, an endowment given for and pledged to lessen the cost to the person of moderate means, will stimulate other groups to attack the same problem.

Women in the British Civil Service

THE status and the aims of women in the British Civil Service are outlined in the annual report of the Federation of Women Civil Servants (England) for the year ending March 31, 1927.

The fight of the women in the British Civil Service for equal pay and equal opportunities has made little progress during the year, the report states. Most of the important Feminist organizations in England, however, have joined with the Federation in their unremitting efforts to have the House of Commons name a select committee to consider the cost and method of application of the principle of equal pay.

The report further says:

"Unexpected support for equal pay has come from the commercial world, both Henry Ford and Sir Charles Higham having stated their agreement with the principle which they apply in the case of their own workers. Several recent appointments of women to business posts carrying large salaries have attracted much press attention, and such appointments discredit to a large extent the typically Civil Service attitude that only men are worth the higher salaries.

"Equal opportunity for entry to the service remains where it was last year. One woman was successful in obtaining an appointment to an administrative post at the August, 1926, examination, and a certain number of women have been appointed as assistant inspectors of taxes.

"Owing to the redundancy of male officers still existing in the executive grade, no open competition has yet been held for executive posts, and women who hailed with satisfaction their eligibility for this grade, by the agreement of the National Whitley Council in 1920, are still waiting the absorption of a large number of male ex-second division clerks, placed in the executive grade on reorganization, before any real advance can be made.

"The appointment of ex-service men to clerical posts has precluded the holding of an open competition for both sexes in this grade, and what we hope will be the last competition for girls only is to be held in May, 1927.

"As regards women already in the service the position shows little sign of improvement. There are still no women of the treasury classes at the Home Office or

the Office of Works, while their employment is drastically limited in the headquarters of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health. In the Ministry of Pensions women holding the same supervisory posts as men are refused the same grading.

"Outside the women establishment officers, at the treasury there is only one woman and there are none at all in the secretariat of the postoffice, a department where women were first employed over fifty years ago. In March this year, seven years after the first equality resolution was passed by the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General stated that it is not practicable to equalize the prospects of promotion of men and women in the savings bank department, each sex having its own line of advancement, the 842 clerical men with 313 superior posts and the 1,451 clerical women with 124!

"A very great deal more pressure must be brought to bear upon ministers in their constituencies before women will be given opportunities to qualify for promotion to higher posts in the Civil Service, even in those departments where the nature of the work makes it specially desirable that women should hold responsible posts. The dice are heavily loaded against the women, as they have to fight their male colleagues as well as their male official superiors before any measure of equal opportunity can be obtained.

"THE past year has been almost barren of results as regards the creation of common seniority lists in the departments employing a mixed staff. The number of higher posts allocated to men is out of all proportion to the number allocated to women, and, as any change would worsen the prospects of the male staff, the position is prejudiced before any discussion takes place.

"A committee of nine members, including three women, has been set up in the Ministry of Health to consider aggregation of the outdoor staff of that department.

"In other departments the question has either been shelved or referred to a sub-committee of the Departmental Whitley Council, but with women in a minority on every committee there is little hope of success. * * *

"In November, 1926, a conference of

members of the Federation was held. Matters discussed included the organization of the Federation, the Whitley situation and protective legislation for women. The discussion of the new Factories Bill rendered it essential for the Federation to decide its policy on this vexed question and the fullest publicity was given to the arguments for and against 'Protective Legislation' versus 'Equality,' in order that our members might arrive at a considered decision. In accordance with our general principles, the council of the Federation finally agreed that equality should be the guiding principle, and that no real gain to the community resulted from classing women with young persons when questions of protective legislation arise.

"During the year action has been taken by the Federation in connection with women's opportunities for promotion in the Board of Customs and Excise, as a result of which three women have been promoted to the higher clerical grade; acting appointments in the Ministry of Pensions; permanent staffing in the Ministry of Health in connection with the work arising out of the widows', orphans' and old age contributory pensions act; open competitions for the clerical and executive grades; and the starting pay of provincial postoffice transferees to the Ministry of Labor at Kew, the Treasury agreeing to the claim presented by the Federation.

"During the past year in the Scottish Board of Health one higher executive and three higher clerical posts have been filled by women who are in charge of or supervising mixed staffs.

"The coming sessions of Parliament with the prospect of a general election looming in the distance will provide opportunities for much political work on the question of equal pay. The time has also come to call the Government to account for its failure to provide those equal opportunities promised over five years ago. The women have been very patient, realizing the difficult claims of the post-war period, but there is an absence of goodwill on the part of the officials in most departments which can only be removed by ministerial pressure."

The Federation of Women Civil Servants also joined with other Feminist organizations to campaign for the equal franchise, and for other aspects of Equal Rights.

News from the Field

Virginia's Annual Meeting

MABEL VERNON, National Executive Secretary of the Woman's Party, and Betty Archdale, youthful Feminist from England, were the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Virginia State Branch of the Woman's Party held in Richmond on May 31.

Officers elected at this meeting were: Sophie G. Meredith of Richmond, chairman; Mrs. W. J. Adams of Norfolk, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Hill Urquhart of Richmond, second vice-chairman; Nell Mercer of Richmond, third vice-chairman; Mrs. Charles T. Norman of Richmond, fourth vice-chairman; Mrs. Percy Read of Richmond, secretary; Mrs. Summerville of Richmond, treasurer; Julia S. Jennings of Richmond, State Legislative Chairman; Mrs. Robert Hudson of Richmond, chairman of the membership committee, and Mrs. T. Y. Sydney of Richmond, assistant membership chairman.

The Nation Applauds

UNDER the heading, "Significant Events in May," *The Nation*, New York, on June 8, listed the tribute held by the National Woman's Party, the Women's Bar Association, and other organizations, to Dean Emma Gillett, as among the events of May which the magazine applauds. In the issue of May 25 *The Nation* published an editorial on Dean Gillett and her work for women.

British Feminists Thank Woman's Party

LETTERS thanking the National Woman's Party for their interest in the preliminary victory of the British Feminists in their fight for the vote on the same terms with men have arrived this week from London.

Viscountess Rhondda, head of the Six Point Group in England, and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, wrote to Mabel Vernon as follows:

"Will you please convey to the National Woman's Party my very grateful thanks, and those of all Feminists here, for your most kind cablegram of congratulation. You must have been surprised not to hear sooner in reply to it. Unfortunately, owing to a series of accidents, I have only just received it.

"The British movement is, of course, very glad to have Baldwin's announcement, although we do not feel that we can yet relax our efforts in any way. There is much to be done before the bill actually gets on the statute book, and we realize that the equality movement still has many

enemies in this country. Nevertheless, Baldwin's pronouncement was a big step forward.

"Yours very sincerely,
"(Signed) RHONDDA."

Florence M. Beaumont, honorary secretary of the Equal Political Rights Committee, in writing to express the committee's thanks for the cablegram sent by the National Woman's Party on the event of Premier Baldwin's announcement that the Government would soon pass a bill granting the vote to women on the same terms as men, wrote:

"While sharing with you and all Feminists in the satisfaction of having obtained from the Prime Minister the promise of an Equal Suffrage Bill next session, we yet realize clearly that the victory is not yet won. A clamorous campaign of opposition has been launched, both amongst members of Parliament and in the constituencies of this country; and it will only be by hard work and vigorous counteraction that this opposition can be met and overcome. We believe that public opinion is ripe for this long-delayed measure of justice; and while recognizing that sex antagonism arising from fear, prejudice, and mistrust will seek to defeat our aim, we earnestly hope for a victory this year. Such a victory will not be won without the united efforts of all who care for the woman's movement; and we greatly value your good wishes."

Five million women now disfranchised by the unequal suffrage laws of England will gain the vote if the Government keeps its promise. This means all the women between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and some women over 30 years old now disfranchised by property requirements not applying to men.

Woman Is National Oratorical Champion

DOROTHY CARLSON of Salt Lake City, Utah, the only girl entered in the National Oratorical Contest held in Washington, D. C., on May 27, is the nation's champion orator, according to the decision of five justices of the United States Supreme Court who judged the contest. Miss Carlson will be the entrant from the United States in the international contest to be held in Washington on October 14. The press described her

method of delivery as "by turns, one of argument, pleading, narrative, and beseeching," and declared that her eyes followed her words out to her large audience in the vast Washington auditorium. Her subject was, "What the Constitution Should Mean to an American Citizen."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

JOY WEBSTER, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL: C. P. A., Auditor.

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters December 7, 1912, to May 12, 1927, \$1,402,036.76.

Contributions, membership and other receipts May 12 to 26, 1927:

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.	\$150.00
Miss Nettie Trail, D. C.	1.00
Miss Elsie P. Wagner, Pa.	1.00
Miss J. M. Frost, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. C. M. Johnson, Mass.	1.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.	25.00
Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.	25.00
Per Montana Branch:	
(Montana Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Ruby V. Dean	.50
Mrs. C. F. J. Mitchell	.50
Mrs. Anna Swift Rupert, Dela.	25.00
Michigan Branch	10.00
Mrs. Kathleen Hendrie, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Margery Whittemore, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Mary E. Collins, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Elise T. Russian, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Laura F. Cramer, Mich.	5.00
Mrs. Harriet R. McGraw, Mich.	5.00
Miss Kathleen Ortisi, Mich.	5.00
Per District of Columbia Branch:	
(D. C. Branch retaining one-half)	
Miss Blanche B. Clark	.50
Miss Rosetta M. Pierce	.50
Miss Marian Usher	.50
Miss Mary McKenny	.50
Miss Anna M. Hubbard	.50
Mrs. Lily B. Sutton, Mo.	10.00
New York State Branch	50.00
Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, N. Y.	10.00
Mrs. Ruth Litt, N. Y.	20.00
Per New York State Branch:	
(New York Branch retaining one-half)	
Miss Cecelia Stein	5.00
Miss M. C. Thomas	.50
Miss C. Greendale	.50
Mrs. Evelyn Kelly	.50
Miss K. Propper	.50
Miss Stappert	.50
Mrs. S. Taylor	.50
Miss E. Hornbacher	.50
Miss G. S. Gibson	.50
Miss Herbert Levy	.50
Mrs. Robert Owen	.50
Miss Estelle Corcoran	.50
Miss Adele Burry	.50
Miss Alice Burry	.50
Miss Elsie Johns	.50
Mrs. B. Hahlo	.50
Miss Rita Berman	.50
Miss Schechstern	.50
Per California Branch:	
(California Branch retaining one-half)	
Mrs. Margaret R. Gimbal	1.00
Mrs. B. R. Kinhead	5.00
Mrs. Quincy A. Chase	5.00
Miss Mary Lockey	.50
Miss Margaret Stover	5.00
Miss Eleanor Lawlor	5.00
Mrs. Natalie Gray Sheffer	5.00
Miss Eunice G. McLennan	.50
Mrs. Francis E. Boyd	.50
Mrs. H. G. Hackel	1.00
Mrs. Robert Y. Clacy	1.00
Mrs. John W. Smith	.50
Mrs. Lella Melendy	.50
Miss Helen Van Winkle	.50
Miss M. Fay Coughlin	.50
Miss Susan Blanche Whittemore	.50
Mrs. Alice Park	.50
Miss Dora E. Powell	.50
Miss Margaret Whittemore, Cal.	100.00
National Finance Committee	25.00
Miss Maxine E. Townsend, D. C.	1.00
Miss Emma Louise Marsh, D. C.	1.00
Miss Jessie D. Patton, D. C.	3.00
Miss K. E. Smith, Ohio	5.00
Miss Joy L. Webster, D. C.	25.00
Miss Marie Curtis, England	1.00
Miss Radia Florence Buck, D. C.	1.00
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	157.50
Rent of piano	4.00
EQUAL RIGHTS subscriptions (forwarded to EQUAL RIGHTS office)	2.25
Reservations for dinner May 14	96.95
Total receipts May 12 to 26, 1927	\$841.70
Total receipts December 7, 1912, to May 26, 1927	\$1,402,878.46

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